CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceed ings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition :-

Senate. Mr. CATTELL, of New Jersey, presented the petition of manufacturers of silk articles for an increased tariff. Referred to the Finance Commit-

Mr. FOGG presented the petition of citizens of New Hampshire for a constitutional amendment to prevent distinction on account of color. Rethe Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on a resolution to print 5000 additional copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a joint resolution for the printing of 20,000 copies of the last report of the Commis-sioner of Public Lands, with maps, in different foreign languages, for distribution at the Paris

exhibition.
Mr. ANTHONY stated, in reporting the above, that the cost of printing the reports would be Mr. ANTHONY called up the resolution direct-

ing the Superintendent of Public Printing to sus-pend the publication of the volunteer army regis-ter. The resolution was taken up and referred to the Military Committee.
Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, reported from the
Judiciary Committee a joint resolution to allow
Charles Clark, United States Marshal for Maine,

credit for \$3018, public money destroyed by the Portland fire July 4th, 1866. Passed. On motion of Mr. MORGAN, of New York, the Committee on Finance was discharged from jurther consideration of the petition of the Board of Underwriters for an appropriation for the removal of the wreck of the steamship Scotland, and the ubject was referred to the Committee on Com-

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, reported from the Judiciary Committee the House bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress, with an

The bit, as passed by the House, is as follows:
Section 1. That in addition to the present regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at twelve o'clock meridian, on the fourth (4th) day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the fourth of March occurs on Sanday, then the meeting shall take place at the same nour on the next succeeding day. Section 2: That section seventeen of the act ap-

proved July 20, 1866, entitled "an act making approved July 20, 1866, entitled "an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," be so amended that no Senator or Representative in Cougress, who has been a member of the Congress next immediately preceding, shall receive any allowance for mileage for traveling to the place of meeting to attend such additional session provided for in the foregoing

The Judiciary Committee recommend that the second section be stricken out and the following

inserted in lieu of it:

"That no person who was a member of the previous Congress shall receive any compensation or
mileage for going to or returning from the additional session provided for by the foregoing bill."

Ordered to be privated.
Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of kepresentatives, with an amendment to strike out the last section, which provides that a violation of the provisions of this act shall be a felony, and upon conviction the offenders shall be punished imprisonment from one to five years. Ordered to be printed as amended.

Mr. ROSS, of Kansas, introduced the following oint resolution, which was ordered to lie on the

table and be printed:
Whereas, The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, known as article 14th, and submitted to the several States for their ac ceptance or rejection, not having been accepted by ceptance or rejection, not daving deem accepted by a constitutional majority of the States, and certain sections of the country lately in rebellion being deemed thereby in danger of falling into a state of anarchy by reason of their having no systematic civil government, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assem bled, That the joint Committee on Reconstruction be directed to inquire into the expediency of es-tablishing such regulations for the government of such districts lately in rebellion against the United States as shall have refused, or may be reafter re-fuse, to adopt the said proposed amendment, as may be found necessary for the preservation of the peace and the protection of society and interests of the government in those districts.

dictary, reported adversely upon the bill authorizing the reception of oral testimony in the United States Court for the southern district of Miss-

issippi.
My. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported the joint resolution requiring the Secretary of War "to cause to be cancelled the volumes of the roster of volunteers already printed, and that the roster compiled as directed by the joint resolution approved March 2, 1865, be printed in accordance with the plan submitted by the Su-perintendent of Public I rinting," and moved the same be indefinitely postponed.

The resolution was finally, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, recommitted to the same committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road and telegraph line through the Coast mountains from Portland to which an verizes the transfer to said S ate of the unoccupies—ations of the public lands designated by odd numbers, and the unoccupied parts of sections so designated which may be wholly or in part within five miles of the proposed road, the patents therefor to be issued for wenty sections for each five miles completed, and the sum of \$20,000 is appropriated for the survey of the lands, under the direction of the President Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.
Mr. WILLIAMS also introduced a similar bill,

granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of military and post roads through the Coast mountains, from Astoria to Sillamook, which was referred to the Committee on Public

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That the sergeant-at-arms be authorized to take immediate steps for such hydration of the air of the Senate Chamber as can be conveniently secured under the existing arrangements for the introduction of the sir.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby requested to communicate to the Senste such in formation as he may possess in respect to the progress made in collecting the products, and also th weights, measures and coins of the United State. for exhibition at the universal Exposition at Paris

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, introduced a bill to

equalize the currency of the United States, as follows: Whereas, The existence of the two circulating mediums of similar character composing the cur-rency of the United States, both based upon the same ultimate security with the credit of the vernment, has been productive of much commercial inconvenience; therefore Be it enacted, &c., That the poles of all national

banking associations established under the act ap-

proved February 25, 1863, to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and retemption thereof, the redemption of whose issues have been secured by the deposit of United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, shall be a legal tender for all dues to the same extent, and for all purposes for which Treasury notes are so made by the act approved February 25, 1862, making United States notes a legal tender. Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to redeem and cancel Treasury notes issued by the authority of the government to an extent not ex-ceeding one million of dollars per mouth during the year 1867, and to an extent not exceeding two millions of dollars per month during the year 1868. Section 5. And be it further enacted. That section 1 of the act approved April 12, 1866, to amend

an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the government," approved March 3, 1865, by which the Treasurer was authorized to redeem and cancel four millions per mon h of the Treasury notes aforesaid, is hereby repealed. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CRESSWELL, of Maryland, is troduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing:
Resolved, That the usual number of copies of
the report of the Labrarian of Congress for the present year he printed for the use of the Senate, and we hundred extra copies for the use of the library Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, off-red the fol-

lowing resolution, which was agreed to:
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be
directed to report, for the information of the
Senate, wint goods have been purchased in open
market in the Indian Bureau since the first day of market in the Indian Bureau since the first day of January last, said report to specify in detail the threatens to veto all our legislation. If this shall samber or quantity of articles purchased, the be his purpose, sir, if it is his determination to

prices paid, or agreed to be paid, therefor, and the name of the party or parties from whom the same were purchased.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of

pension agents by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, amended by the House to limit the number of agencies of them for each State or territory, and providing that no additional agency shall be established in any State where the pensions paid do not exceed \$600,000 for she preceding year, and that the term of all agents appointed since January I, 1866, shall expire within thirty days after the passage of the act, and the President be requested to nominate their successors with ninety-five days from the same date, was reported from the Jadiciary Committee, with amendments, substituting October I, 1865, for January I, 1866, and striking out all thereafter, and inserting a provision that the terms of all other pension agents shall expire when successors shall be duly appointed. he preceding year, and that the term of all agents

duly appointed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, presented a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of regulating and restricting the immigration and importation of Chinese into the United States. Mr. Williams said he offered this resolution at this time with a view to call the attention of Congress and the country to the subject to which it refers. Since the first discovery of gold in California, the Chiness in considerable numbers have emigrated to the Pacific coast. They came there not to be citi-zens, not to learn to speak our language, or pro-iess our religion, or adopt our customs, manners or habits, but to be a people unto themselves, and to maintain their attachment to the government of

the country is which they were born.

He (Mr. Williams) would not undertake to say that any particular harm had yet resulted from the presence of these people on the Pacific coast, but new facilities for their immigration have recently been made, and no doubt they will be in-creased so as to bring the Chinese here in great numbers. It was time for Congress to give a little attention to the subject. The resolution was

At one o'clock the bill to admit Nebraska came n as the antinished business of yesterday. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, took the floor in advectory of the bill and opposition to the amend-ments of Mr. Brown, that this act shall take effect only upon the fundamental condition that there shall be no denia) of the elective franchise on account of color in Nebraska. Mr. Howard did not agree with the Senator from Massachusetts, that it was a violation of the Declaration of Indepen-dence to deny the franchise to colored persons. He did not regard the right to vote as a natural right, but as a conventional right. In the previous hisory of legislation no such conditions as were now roposed were attached to a bill for the admission of a new State. Nebraska and Colorado had com-plied with all conditions imposed on them in the enabling act. It was a departure from the good faith which should regulate the conduct of Con-gress toward the territories to exact such condi-

It was competent for Congress to prescribe conditions for the admission of a new State, but they must be conditions precedent, to be complied with before the admission of the State, and not after it. After a territory had come into the Union and been vested with the powers of a State, it would be competent for its people to set aside or repeal such a condition as was embraced in Mr. Brown's amendment. In doing this they would only be exercising the right of States to regulate the fran-chise. He (Mr. Howard) expected to live to see chise. He (Mr. Howard) expected to live to see the day, and not be a very old man, either, when every State in the Union would grant the right of suffrage to colored men. He saw no remedy but universal suffrage for the condition of affairs that now existed in the south, yet be was coreful, as a member of the Committee on Reconstruction, in presenting the pending constitutional amendment to Conserve to leave the regulation of affairs. Congress, to leave the regulation of suffrage to

Mr. BROWN asked Mr. Howard whether, in affirming that the States have an exclusive con-trol over the whole question of the right of sufrage, he took the position that if any State in the on, by its limitation upon the franchise, shall oy the republican form of the government, that the United States has no right to interpose to protect the guarantee of a republican form of go-

Mr. HOWARD said that when it should be

made manifest to him, as a member of this body, that there was in any State in this Union a government which was not republican in form, he should be ready to apply the remedy guaranteed by the Constitution. But he must, at the same time, say to the Senator from Missouri that he did not believe that that clause of the Constitu-tion authorized Congress to pass a law in refer-ence to any State in this Union giving to the black people of that State the right to vote at its polls. In other words, he did not hold that the exclusion of the black race from the right to vote was such a departure from a republican form of gov-ernment as would authorize Congress to interiere. Toward the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Howand dwelt upon the subject of reconstruction. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) had said that had agreed that if the rebel States would ratify the pending constitutional amendment they would be readmitted into the Union, and permitted participate in legislation in the two houses of Congress. Doubtless the honorable Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) said what he really believed to be true. The same statement had often been made, not very frequently in Congress, but very treamently during the last congressional canvass.

and in the various journals of the country. He (Mr. Howard) would take this occasion, so far as he was concerned, to contradict the fact tongress has never proposed to the insurgent States that if they would adopt the present pending amendment of the Constitution, or any other mendment to the Constitution, they should be readmitted as States of the Union, and allowed to participate in the legislation of Congress. cress, at the last session, after the most mature detiberation, saw fit to propose an additional article to the Constitution of the United States, which, upon being ratified by three-fourths of the States-of course, said Mr. Howard, I mean three-fourths f the States in the Union, and not out of the

Mr. SUMNER-Yes, not including the rebal

Mr. HOWARD—Yes: that then it should be a part of the Constitution. But neither of the com-mittee of fifteen, nor either House of Congress, so for as my memory serves me, has ever made such a proposition as that the rebel States shall be retted upon the ratification by them of this mendment. Mr. NORTON, of Minnesota-I would like to

inquire of the Senator from Michigan if he did not, in the city of St. Paul, urge and argue in a speech that by the adoption of the amendment the rebel States would obtain representation, and that such action by them would be the settlement of the

Mr HOWARD-I understand the question of the Hon. Senator room Minnesota. I know not what report of my speech he may have seen, but I am ready to say now that I did not then and there make any such statement. It I was so understood

I was most grossly misunderstood.

Mr. NORTON-I would state to the Senator that he was so reported, and that the speech he made was cited in opposition to an assertion made.

Mr. HOWARD-Of course I am entirely ignorant of the report which may have been made of my speech, and also of the sense in which it may have been understood by the public or by the nu-dience who listened. I know very well what my bjects were, and what my language, so far a the substance is concerned, was. I never made any such statement, and I shall never agree, let me say to the Senator from Minnesota, and to others, to any such thing. I will not agree that the State of South Carolina, in adopting that amendment of the Constitution, shall instantly be readmitted into Congress; nor will I agree tha Alabama or Mississippi or Georgia, and last o all, Texas, shall be admitted to their seats in Congress on going through with what would certainly be, in their case, the mere farce of ratifying that amendment to the Constitution. I think we have not been so blind, Mr. President, as to offer such a proposition to the rebel States. We have not agreed that they might come back here to resume their sears simply because they should ratify that

uncertain as to the final ratification of that amendnent by all the States. Mr. Howard then explained, as he said, how the mistake he referred to gained currency. What the Committee on Reconstruction did propose at the last seesion was, that upon the ratification of the amendment by the States of the south, and its adoption as a part of the Constitution, they should be admitted. This bill was not passed. It was laid on the table is the House. In conclusion, Mr. floward referred to what had been said by gentlemen on the opposite side, that it was the principal object of the friends of this nill to increase the power of the Republican party in the Senate. He was very willing to admit that he did desire to strengthen the Republican party here. He believed

the good of the country demanded it.

Mr. Johnson had declared in St. Louis his intention to veto all the bills passed by the present Congress. If the President was sincere in that decharation, then he (Mr Howard) would ask his friends here whether it was not high time that the Thirty-minth Congress should fortify itself, and so act, through their numerical strength in these two bodies, that the interests of the country shall not apffer by this threatened promiscuous and wanton

treat this Cougress as a naurping body, as being au treat this Cougress as a nearping hody, as being an unconstitutional body not to be trusted with the business of legislation for the reason that they have not seen fit to adopt his policy for the readmission of the rebel States, then it is perfectly obvious that no legislation can be got through Congress unless we can carry it over his veto by a vote of two-thirds of each of the two bodies.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Howard's speech, in opposition to the bill, and to Mr. Brown's amendment. There was great danger, he said, to be apprehended from the admission of too many new States. There was reason to fear it had been feared, when the Constitution was formed, that is, this serve the Constitution was formed, that in this way the whole legislature of the country would be infin-enced by those new States. He argued against giving to Nebraska the same power in the Senate over a question of tariff that belonged to the east-ern States. The question of reconstruction had nothing to do with it. It should be decided in its merits, without reference to other political issues He was opposed to the amendment of Mr. Brown ecause it involved conditions that Congress had

no right to impose.
Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend Mr. Brown's amendment by providing for the ratification of the fundamental conditions of no exclusion from political rights on account of color by the Legislature of Nebraska, instead of as in Mr. Brown's amendment, by the people of

the territory.

Mr. Wilson explained his position in offering the above. At the last session of Congress he was in favor of the nomission of Colorado, and was willing to see it done without any conditions, but the necessity that controlled his vote in that ques-tion had passed away. The Senate was assured of a two-thirds Republican vote, and after the fourth of March it would be still stronger. He hoped Mr. Brown would accept his amendment, and that Mr. Wade would let the bill be amended and passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, desired to inquire of Mr. Wilson whether it was his under-standing that the faith of Congress was pledged. in case the constitutional amendment was adopted by the States of the south, that they would be enti-tled to representation. He understood the Senator from Ohio to say that he [Mr. Wade] regarded Congress as pleaged to admit the States on the rati-

cation of the amendment. Mr. WADE said he was misunderstood on what had said. He did not state, or intend to be unerstood, that when these States adopted the contutional amendment they were entitled to come here at all bazards. The proposition to which (Mr. Wade) adhered was that when the consiltional amendment was adopted by three-fourths the States, and adopted by the seceded States, beir relations to the general government were such that if they applied for admission in a oyal form, all other things being equal, they ought to be admitted, if represented by loyal men.
Mit. Willson, of Massachusetts, denied Mr.
Doolittie's right to usk the question propounded
by Mr. Doolittle. He (Mr. Wilson) had voted for the admission of Tennessee because she had supplied the amendment, and might have felt bound to admit other States if they had come at that time in the same way. But since then the people had expressed themselves. There was no law pledging Congress to admit the rebel States of the adoption of the amendment, and he did not luteud to vote for the admission of the rebel States now until they had secured full civil and political

rights to colored persons. He intended to go to the furthest limit of constitutional power.

Dir. DOOLITTLE replied to Mr. Wilson, arguing against the theory that the southern Sintes were States for the purpose of acting upon a conitutional amendment, but were not States for the ght of representation in Congress. on in Congress. Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said the men pre-

tending to act upon constitutional amendments were not the legislature, unless Congress saw fit to recognize them as such. This view was set forth in the report of the Reconstruction Committee. For himself he did not know what he should do in a specific case. His understanding was that he had a right to inquire whether the amendment was adopted by a loyal legislature which he was bound to recognize. This was a question he had a right to examine. He was free to say if from the government of a State be saw it had a constitution mader which it would be safe to adopt it he would under which it would be safe to admit it, he would be willing to admit it; with regard to the new fornation of these States, he held that he had a right to require what kind of constitution they had. It might be a question preliminary with him, after these States had adopted the amendment, whether they had a government which gave them the right to adopt it. He would not yield one iota of the guarantees insisted upon, and such further guarantees as might be needed. He did not know

hat any other would be necessary. Mr. DOOLITTLE resumed the floor, contending that the Committee on Reconstruction, by re-porting a bill to admit any of the rebel States that might ratify the amendment, had committed itself on this subject to the doctrine that the State goof the south were valid.

bir BROWN, at 445, moved that the Senate ad-ourn. Lost. Yeas 14, nays 25. Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, would like to know Mr. Fessenden whether, if the State of Tennesee had not ratifled the amendment, but had lopted the constitution she now has he (Mr. Fessenden) would have voted for the readmission

of that State!
Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, addressed the
Senate in opposition to Mr. Brown's amendment.
Mr. SUMNER again arged an adjournment.
Mr. HENDRICKS asked that there be an agreenent to vote on the pending bill to-morrow at four WADE said be would be willing to agree to that if it were certain that there would be a quo-

om here to vote to-morrow The Senate then, at 5 P. M., again refused to adquestion was then taken on the amendment flered by Mr. Cowan yesterday, that the people of

ebraska shall owe a paramount allegiance to the Inited States, &c. Disagreed to.
The next question was upon Mr. Wilson's mendment to Mr. Brown's amendment. At 5 25 Mr. HENDERSON moved to adjourn, Mr. WADE, of Onio, called for the year and

Disagreed to—yeas 15, nays 20. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, moved that e pending amendment be printed, for the use of enate. Disagreed to, SUMNER said there was a time when Mr.

Wade could see importance in a question involving human rights. Mr. Wade was now trying to pass through the Senate a bill in direct violation f human rights. At the conclusion of his remarks he again moved

in adjournment, which was again defeated-yeas Mr. WADE took the floor in reply to Mr. Sum-Mr. HENDRICKS moved to postpone the fur-

ther consideration of the bill until the 7th of Janu-Mr. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, said he could not hear Mr. Summer characterize the constitution of Nebraska as odious without entering his protest gainst it. The constitution of Nebraska his respect precisely the same as the constitution

Mr. SUMNER asked if he (Mr. Kirkwood) cought that that provision of the constitution of Iowa was right! Mr. KIRKWOOD—I'll say to the Senator that it is none of his business. It is the business of the

Mr. SUMNER resumed the floor. The constituon of Iowa was not before the Senate. If it was, ne should express his opinion on it. Mr. SUMNER, at six o'clock, moved an adjourn-

ment. Yeas 11, nays 18.
Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, took the floor in opposition to Mr. Brown's amendment.
Mr. EDMUNDS rose to address the Senate, but yielded at six.twenty to a motion to adjourn, which

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, of Hitnois, the President was requested to furnish copies of all papers in his possession touching the case of Colonel George St. Leger Grenfels, convicted by military commission as one of the leaders in the conspiracy to release rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and burn the city, and was sen tenced to death therefor, which sentence was com-muted to imprisonment for life, and whose pardon in full was now recommended by the Florida Le gislature.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill were taken from the Speaker's table and con-

On motion of Mr. WARD, of New York, the Secretary of the Navy was directed to communi-cate a statement of the amounts charged to the State Department since the 1st of May, 1865, for services rendered by naval vessels.

The House proceeded in the morning hour to call

the committees for reports. The bill reported yesterday by Mr. McRuer, from the Committee on Public Lands, to amend the act granting lands to Oregon to aid in the atruction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of Oregon, was taken up, rend the third time, and by a vote of yeas 79, nays

Mr. McRUER, of California, from the Commit-Mr. McRUER, of California, from the Commit-tee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a military wagon read from Dalias City, on the Columbia river. The bill was explained and advocated by Messra. McRuer and Henderson, and opposed by Mr. Le Blond, who said that the quantity of public land

given away for private purposes had become on motion of Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania. an amendment was inserted that the grant made by the bill should not embrace any mineral lands of the United States.

of the United States.

The bill was passed—yeas 76, nays 37.

Mr. DRIGGS, from the same committee, reported a bill to smend the act of March 3d, 1803, granting innd to Kansas for railroad purposes. It authorizes the construction of any portion of the Atchison. Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, in a way suitable for the pass of a stamp fraction. way suitable for the use of a steam traction en-gile, with its train of cars, and reduces the grant of land from ten sections per mile to five sections. The bill, after some debate, was recommitted.

Mr. HOLMES, from the same committee, reported back the bill to amend the second section of the act to authorize the Legislature of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee to sell school lands. The bill proposes to permit these Legislatures to lease for fifteen years the mineral lands contained in the grants. ontained in the grants
Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, said he should not voto for any bill recognizing any of those rebel legisla-tures or bogus States. He suggested a proviso that the act should not apply to any of the late re-

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution to pay to Messrs. Arnell, Cambell and Hawkins, members from Tennessee, mileage for the last ses-sion. He said they had been in attendance during a part of the session before the State was admitted Referred to the Committee on Milenge.
On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the Committee on

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the Committee on Public Lands was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Homestend act, so as to require from the settler an oath that he had not horse arms against the United States. Mr. INGERSOLL offered a resolution in refer-nce to contracts for Indian goods, which had seen objected to this morning, and it was agreed

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. LAW-RENCE, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. GRINNELL, of lowa, moved to strike out of the paragraph for clerical assistants in the Executive department the words, "clerk of pardons." He did so in view of the improper use of the result.

ecutive department the words, "clerk of pardons." He did so in view of the improper use of the pardoning power, and referred to the fact that the greatest pirme of the century had received a pardon and had been elected professor of moral philosophy in a southern college.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, opposed the amendment on the ground that the President had been called upon for information in reference to pardons, and it would be improssible for the Presipartons.

pardons, and it would be impossible for the President to rake them all out with his own hands. He found that the Florida Legislature of traitors had been recently visiting the Dry Tortugas and investigating the claims of persons there to pardon, and had taken up the case of Grenfell, the notorious leader of the conspiracy to burn Chicago. He thought the President would certainly require the rvices of a clerk of pardons.
Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, sustained

the amendment, and said he had learned that all the pardons sent scuth by the Adams Express Company were marked with the letters and figures Company were marked with the letters and figures "C. O. D. Sillo," meaning collects on delivery, and that that sum was cellected on each of them.

Mr. WARD, of New York, suggested that it was cheap enough. (Laughter.)

Mr. SCOFIELD would not assert that such was the fact, although be had thought the authority for the sixtement was cool.

the statement was good.

The amendment was agreed to, and the words
"clerk of pardons" were struck from the bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, moved to add to

the paragraph appropriating six millions for col-lectors and assessors of internal revenue a pro-viso that no collector or assessor should be entitled to salary until confirmed by the Senate. Mr. CHANLER, of New York, opposed the amendment, arguing that it would simply amount to an intimation to those officers that they should help themselves. He thought there was quite cor-ruption enough in the internal revenue depart-

ment without holding out an additional incentive Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, suggested a modification to the amendment, so as to except cases of commissions to fill vacancies that may have happened, by death or resignation, during the recess of the Senate. He declared that while the President was armed by the Constitution with all executive power, it had never been pretended that, under pretence of executing the laws, he could remove men from office, not because of incapacity, not be-cause of infidelity to duty, but because of eminent capacity, stern fidelity to duty, and an unwilling-

capacity, stern identify to duty, and an unwillingness to be corrupt to their trust.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether President Lincoin did not, during his whole term, exercise that power in the same manner is President Johnson was said to have done!

Mr. BINGHAM reminded Mr. Randali that he spoke of removals for corrupt purposes.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that it was not for

him to examine into the motives of either President Lincoln or President Johnson in the exercise of their powers.

Mr. BINGHAM went on to explain his ideas on the subject of appointments to and removals from office, and said that if they were made by the President for corrupt purposes he was guilty of a high crime and misdemennor, and the decision of

that question belonged, in the first place, to the House Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) had given him some sort of notice of what he was go ing to do with the President. He (Mr. Randall) doubted not that the President's acts would stand by themselves, and therefore the sooner he (Mr.

commenced his work and ceased threatening the better. Mr. BlNGHAM remarked that he had not said what he was going to do. Mr. BENJAMIN modified his amendment so as to make it read, "Provided that no assessor or collector not appointed to fill a vacancy caused by death or resignation shall be entitled to or paid

any portion of the salary pertaining to the office, unconfirmed by the Senate."

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, desired to tate the difference between Mr. Lincoln's and Mr. Johnson's acts in reference to political appoint-ments, so far as Philadelphia was concerned. Mr. STEVENS insisted that the debate should

be confined closely to the subject of the bill.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, hoped his collesgue (Mr. O'Neill) would be allowed to go on. as he (Mr. Randali) would like to clean him out on that issue. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'NEILL went on to say that within the last few months a Board of Naval Officers sat in the Philadelphia Navy-yard, in judgment on the political status of the poor mechanics of the yard, inquiring whether they belonged to the political organization opposed to the policy of Andrew

Mr. RANDALL said he condemned as much as his colleague did, the act to which he alluded, but that that board emanated from the Commodore of the vard, a Republican, and, so soon as it became known to the Navy Department, it was counter-

Mr. O'NEILL said that men were discharged from the Philadelphia Navy-yard who dared to say they were in favor of Congress.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, said that Mr. Lincoln, while he was President, had written an autograph letter to the workingmen in the Philadelphia Navy-yard, expressing the sentiment that he. (Mr. Randall.) who was then a candidate for Congress, should be defeated at all hazards. He feit humiliated that the President should have done such an act. His colleague was aware that during the administration of President Lincoln a committee was organized in Philadelphia hended by an ex-sheriff, to inquire into the politic of every man, woman and child who was in the employment of the government. Every woman employed in the United States Arsenal whose bro-ther happened to be a Democrat was dismissed. yet his distinguished colleague had the ef-Johnson. He (Mr. Randall) was only sorry the President had not carried the war further into

Mr. O'NEILL was pleased to hear his colleague express his humiliation at the employment of a naval board, at Philadelphia, to inquire into the politics of employes. He considered it a high crime and misdemeanor in the Secretary of the Navy to call upon officers to perform such miserable work. Many of the men who were thus disharged had passed a competitive examination.
Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—Yes, and
ome of them were indicted for stealing. (Laugh-

STEVENS made the point of order that his discussion was entirely foreign to the matter efore the committee. The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order,

The CHARLARY such discussion must cease.
The question was taken on Mr. Benjamin's mendment as modified, and it was adopted.
Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, moved to amend the item for temporary Treasury clerks, by giving the Secretary authority, in his discretion, to em-ploy ladies when their services can be made ally profitable. Adopted. ir. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, moved to

Mr. FARNSWORPH, of Ittinois, moved to strike out the whole paragraph. Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, opposed the amend-ment. He remarked that his colleague (Mr. Blug-ham) had thrown out an intimation that removal office for political reasons was corruption. BINGHAM denied that he had said unyhing of the sort. On the contrary, lest there migh

be some apology or excuse for such utterances as those of his colleague, he had qualified his tan-guage and excluded any such conclusion. He had stated that where the President of the United States made a removal from office corruptly and for personal ends, he was guilty of a high crime and misdemesnor, and that the Constitution charged the members of this House, on their oaths, to make that inquiry and decide that question.

Mr. LE BLOND—Does my colleague wish it understood that a removal from office for political reasons is a high crime and madement

ensons is a high crime and misdemeanor?
Air. BINGHAM—I have not made an intimaion which would justify any such inquiry. I am free to say that where a removal is made merely because of personal considerations toward the party interested, and not because of personal considerations on the part of the Executive, that be-ing in accordance with the continued practice of the government from its organization down to this time, would not be a high crime and misdemeanor.
Is my colleague informed now?
Mr. CHANLER desired to ask Mr. Bingham a

question, but Mr. Bingham declined to yield. He had offered the proviso for the purpose of preventing what he believed to be a flagrant violation of the text and spirit of the Constitution. He thought the words "by death or resignation" should be cmitted, leaving only the words used in the Constitution as to vacancia which image have a stitution as to vacancia which image have a provinced. titution as to vacancies which "may happen. Gentlemen might say that would be nugatory, and he believed it would unless the House proceeded with the legislation already inaugurated, and determine by law the legal effect and meaning of the constitutional phrase "which may happen during the recess of the Senate," But that was not in order now, and he had only said this much in order rindicate his own position and correct the remarks

of his colleague.

Mr. CHANLER thought this amendment called up the question he had discussed some months since in reference to patronage in the distribution

FARNSWORTH called the gentleman to order. The amendment he had offered had no poli-

Mr. OHANLER declared he was not speaking to any political question, but he thought that the part of political bully, so often played in the House, was performed with better grace by the individual (Mr. Farnsworth) than any other on that side of the House. He (Mr. Chanler) was for the limitation of executive power, and for the limitation of patrosage, and for the distribution of offices through the representatives of the people. That was the only wholesome basis on which the Democratic party could exist. (Langhter.) He thanked the gentleman from Illinois for bringing the matter before the House. He could not support the policy of Abraham Lincoln, even though it were under the protection of Andrew Johnson, and what was done under the plea of military ne-cessity should not, with the aid of his vote, be done when that plea no longer existed. He (Mr. Chanler) was not for excluding white men from offices in the Treasury for the purpose of letting in black women, and cared nothing for the gentle-man's (Mr. Farnsworth's) love of philanthropy or love of females. (Laughter.) Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, made some

remarks calculated to bring back the committee to the question under consideration. He condemned the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in the distribution among the clerks of the appropriation made for extra compensation. He found its only ustification in the Bible, a book, however, which was not good authority in this House, (laughter.) as it took from those who had nothing and gave to those who had much. The discretion conferred on the Secretary in that matter had been used without discretion, and with gross partiality for two years past.

The question was then taken on Mr. FARNS-WORTH'S amendment to strike out the whole paragraph for extra compensation, and it was agreed

On motion of Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, an amendment was adopted directing preference to be given in the making of appointments to persons in indigent circumstances, and the dependents of those who had fallen in the service of the country. Pending the consideration of the paragraph apropriating \$80,000 for seeds to be distributed by the Agricultural Department, which appropria-tion Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to cut down to \$60,000, and Mr. MORRILL to \$10,000, the Committee rose.
On motion of Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut

the President was requested to communicate all correspondence between our government and that of Great Britain on the subject of the joint occupancy of the island of San Juan, Washington erifory. On motion of Mr. RANDALL, of Kentucky, the

President was requested to communicate any fur-ther information in reference to the occupation of Mexican territory by United States troops that he may have received since his message of the sta the same subject Mr. HALE, of New York, proposed that to norrow be devoted to debate in Committee of the

Whole on the President's annual message.

Mr. SIEVENS hoped no such arrangement would be made. If there was no quorum present to morrow, the effect would be to go into commit-tee for general debate; but he did not want to flx that now, when they were about adjourning for Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, remarked that

a good many members had been pressing for the floor in Committee of the Whole, desiring to make speeches, and he thought that no time would be st by devoting to-morrow to general debate.
Mr. STEVENS suggested as an amendment, "toand every day during the vacation."

The SPEAKER intimated that that amendment was hardly in order, as both Houses had resolved not to be in session.

Without making any definite arrangement on the subject, but with the general understanding that the proceedings to-morrow would be confined to general debate, the House, at 4 o'clock P. M., CORRECTION .- The speech made by Mr. Hise, of

Kentucky, last Monday, against the theory of ter-ritorial governments for the south, is attributed in the New York papers, probably through inadver-tence of copyists, to Mr. Hill, of Indiana, whose political opinions are the opposite of those of Mr.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 19.

Governor Worth's Visit, The visit of Governor Worth and others to Washington had nothing whatever to do with political matters, as has been stated. Their visit was with reference to the order of General Sickles foroidding corporeal punishment from being inflicted by the Courts of the State, and the order from the

Freedmen's Bureau forbidding the binding out of colored orphans after they are over fourteen years The delegation to-day had separate interview: with the President and General Howard. The explanations and representations made will, it is believed, lead to an arrangement satisfactory to all parties interested in these questions.

Executive Pardons.

The President has directed a warrant of pardon to be issued to Hilaire De Vhult, convicted in Sep-tember, 1866, in the United States District Court of franchusetts, of smuggling, and sentenced to pay

Alto, to Egisto De la Borne, convicted in February, 1966, in the United States District Court of New Jersey, of having in his possession counter-test bank notes, and sentenced to three years imprisonment

U. S. Supreme Court.

United States Supreme Court is now eagaged in hearing the arguments in the famous prize case of the Peterholf, a British vessel cap-ured by the United States steamer Vanderbilt, in February, 1862, on the way to Matamoras. The case attracts great interest, as it involves the pre-tended neutral trade of Matamoras. The Honitian J. Coffey of Philadelphia, and Assistant Attorney General Ashton represent the govern-ment, and Judges Marvin and Sherwood and A. F. Smith, Ecq, of New York, the claimants.

The New York bank tax cases will next be argued.

Reorganization of the Rebel States. The House Committee on Territories have under asideration the several bills referred to them providing for the reorganization of the southern States. A majority of the committee favor some such arrangement, and during the Christmas holidays, Gen. Ashley, the Chairman, will prepare a bill in accordance with their views.

Representative Julian, of Indiana, to-day received a letter from Mobile, Alabama, in which the writer represents there are 15,000 persons. white and black, in that vicinity, who are pleased with his bill giving the southern States territorial governments preliminary to their complete restoration. In response to the question what they shall do to help the measure, he has advised that its friends send petitions to Congress and hold public meetings.

Speeches to be Made. At least thirty members of the House have en-tered their names as candidates for the floor to make speeches on the President's annual message.

The Mint. The Superintendent of the Mint shows that the gold, silver and copper comage from 1793 to 1866, inclusive, is \$957,500,000.

The gold coinage was about \$845,500,000 the ver \$136,333,333, and the copper \$5,500,000.

The total coinage of the Branch Mint at San Francisco during the first eight months of thi year was \$9,642,600 of gold, and nearly \$500,000 in-silver. As there was a subsequent increase, t he directors think that the business of the entire year will be fully up to the average.

Letter of the Consul at Crete. W. J. Stillman, United States Consul at Crete, under date of Oct. 14, writing to the Secretary

State, says:
"I have the honor to inform you that a battle, o apparently great severity, was fought near 'The-riso,' ten miles from this place, ouring the three risc, ten miles from this place, during the three days peeceding to-day, between the government forces, numbering about 20,00 men, and the insurgent Christians. We are not able to get any reliable news, but as the report of the artillery was distinctly audible from here, and the smoke visible, we could see that the place of combat was unchanged, and that it had not drawn near to Theriso, which was understood to be the object of the movement, as we perceive the firing has entirely cessed in that direction to-day, and hearing a rumor that they are being severely repulsed. The bashaw has changed his attack to a finiking movement, which accords with what we see and learn from the peasants. I judge that we may conclude that the movement on which he was to depart may be regarded as a failure.

"I regret to say that the Turkish troops are conducting the war with great barbarity, killing many

ducting the war with great barbarity, killing many moffensive persons and destroying all the towns they pass through. Volunteers are arriving from they phase through. Volunteers are arriving from Greece with supplies and ammunition, and it seems likely that if Europe should not interfere we shall have a long and desolating war of it, and Grete will be thrown back a quarier of a century, whatever may be the event of the war. I hope that our government will be able in some way to courribute to the relief of the unfortunates who are already deprived of all provisions made against the winter, and were in many cases without any winter, and were in many cases without any means of obtaining a living by the indiscriminate severity of the government forces, who destroy not only stores of provisions, &c., but also the houses and implements, and in many cases the vineyards of those whose only offence has been to escape at the approach of a soldiery of whose humanity they have good reason to doubt. If the charity of the friends of humanity is not large towards the Oretans, thousands must perish the coming winter."

The Land Office. Returns received at the General Land Office how that during the month of November 8256 acres of the public lands were sold for actual setdement and cultivation under the Homestead act, it the Boonsville (Missour) office.

From Shanghae. A letter from Minister Eurlingame, dated Shanghae, Oct. 6, describes the typhoon of September.

the coast of Japan, as being the severest known for Our safety, he says, next to the good conduct of Captain Noel and two or three of his officers, was due to the excellent model of the ship. She was very high out of water and very strong. I think it will be found that in nearly every case of loss of a steamship at sea, the result, as with the Lon-don, lost in the Buy of Biscay, occurred from weakness of the deck, a defective arrangement for keeping the water from penetrating by the sky-light and other openings into the space below.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHIL DELPHIA.

Es ate of JAMES HAMILION, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty sixth account of THOMAS CAD-WALADER Executor an Trastee of the last will and testament of JAMES HAMILION, deceased, arising iom that portion of the estate be onging to schedule B annexed to the Indenture of partition in said estate, dated January 25, 1849 recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc. in Philade phia, in Deed Book 6 W C, No. 1 page 487 etc., and to report distinution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the arties interested for the purposes of his appointment, in MONDAY, December 24, 1846, at 4 o'clock P. M., his office, No. 462 WALNUT street, in the city of W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES A. STEWART deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ANNA STEWART, Administratrix of the Estate of JAME A. STEWART, deministratrix of the Estate of JAME A. STEWART, deceased, and to report distribution of the basnes in the hands of the accountant, will meet the paries interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TaURSDAY, December 21, 1566, at 11 o'clock A. M. at his office. No 402 WALNUT Street in the City of Fhiladelphia

E Huths5t*

W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HOPE, Minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ROBERT D. MORRIS, Guardian of GEORGE B. HOPE and Mary B. HOPE, children of MAPTHEW B. and AGNES C. HOPE, decessed, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 24, 1866, at 2 o'cle ck P. M., at his office, No. 462 WALDUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 14 in w5t

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